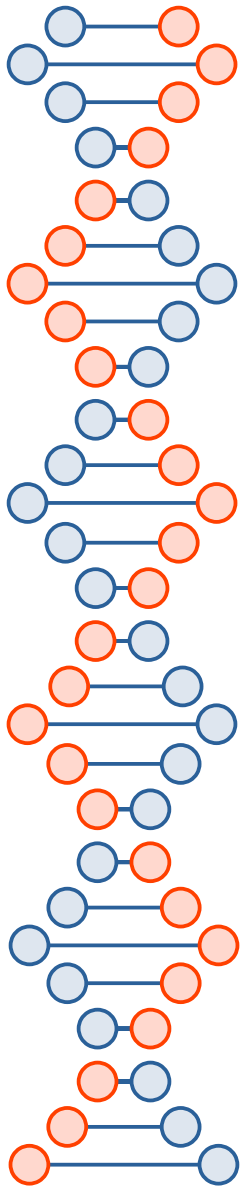


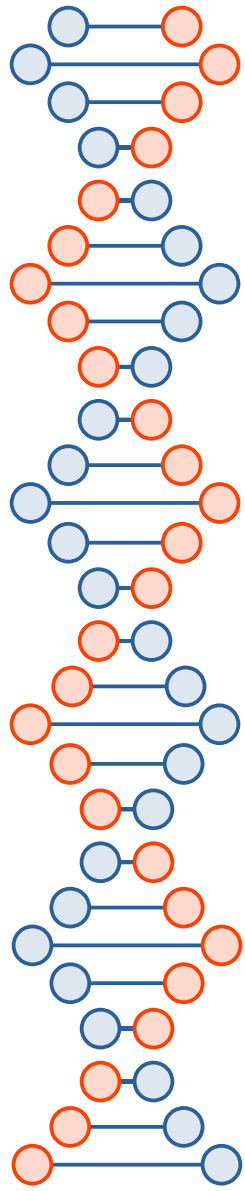
Development of the English Language

A Euramerican National Assembly Presentation



Agenda

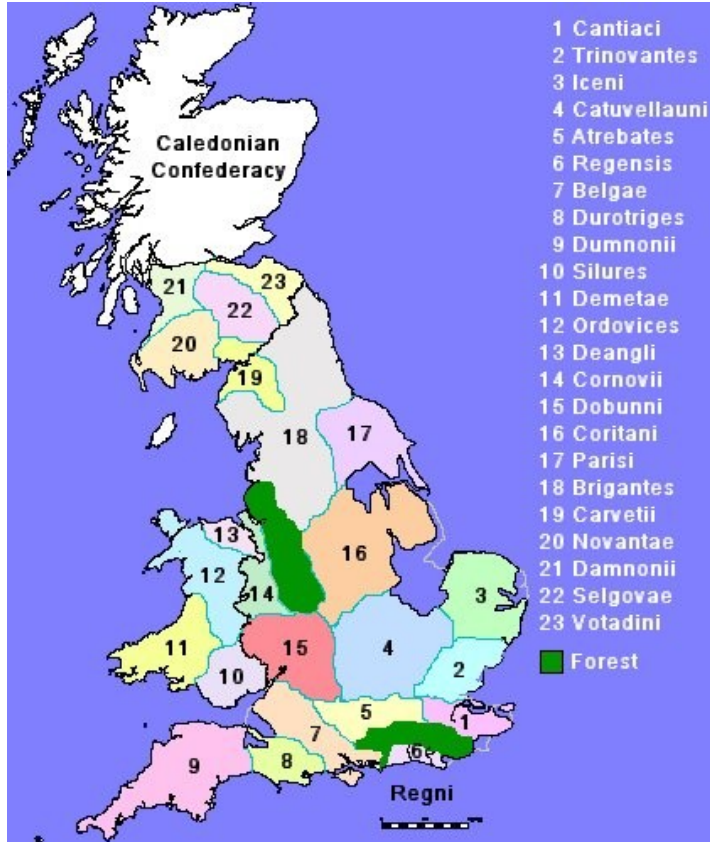
The Peopling of Britain
Old English
Middle English
Modern English
Standardization



The Peopling of Britain

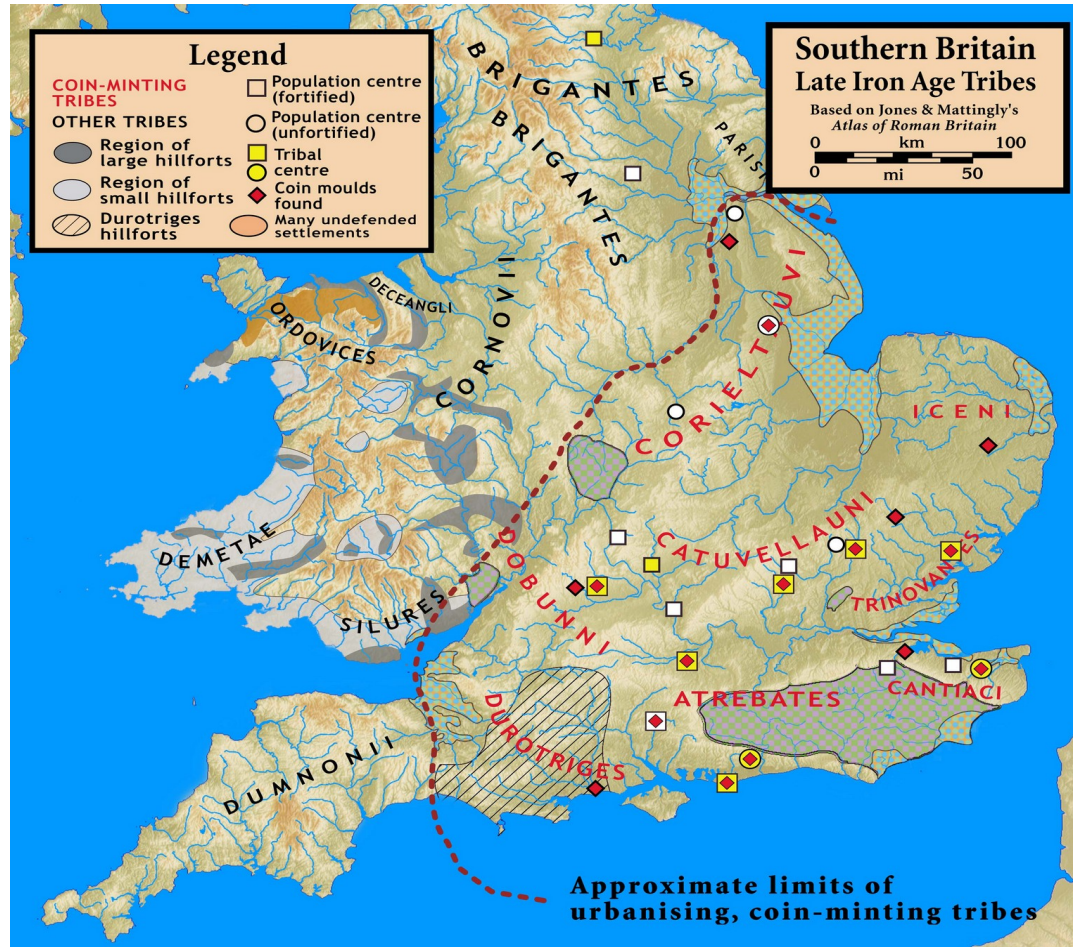
The Peopling of Britain

Before the Roman Invasion

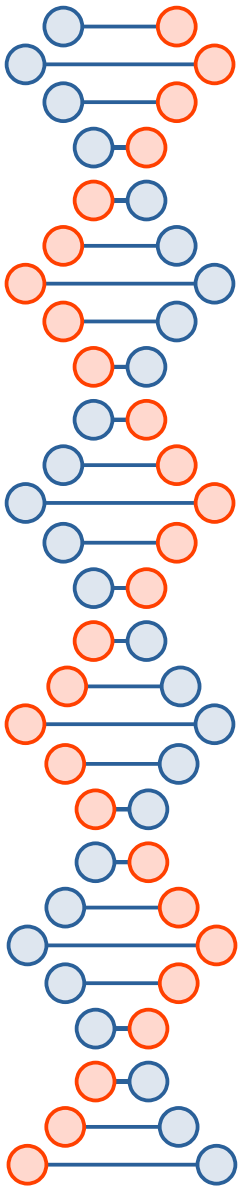


- Many different tribal groups
- Iron Age
- Much of the population goes back thousands of years
- Also, immigration from Continental Europe
- Culturally Celtic

The Peopling of Britain



The Peopling of Britain

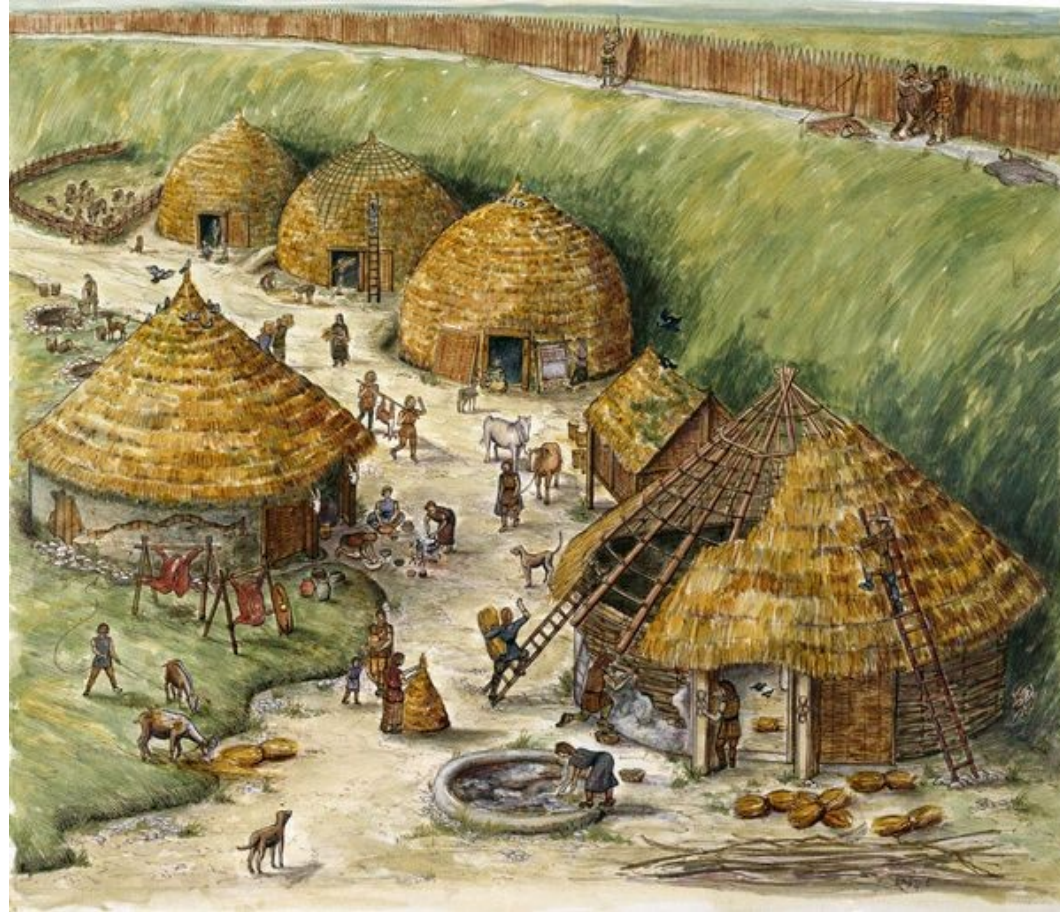


The Peopling of Britain

Hillforts were common

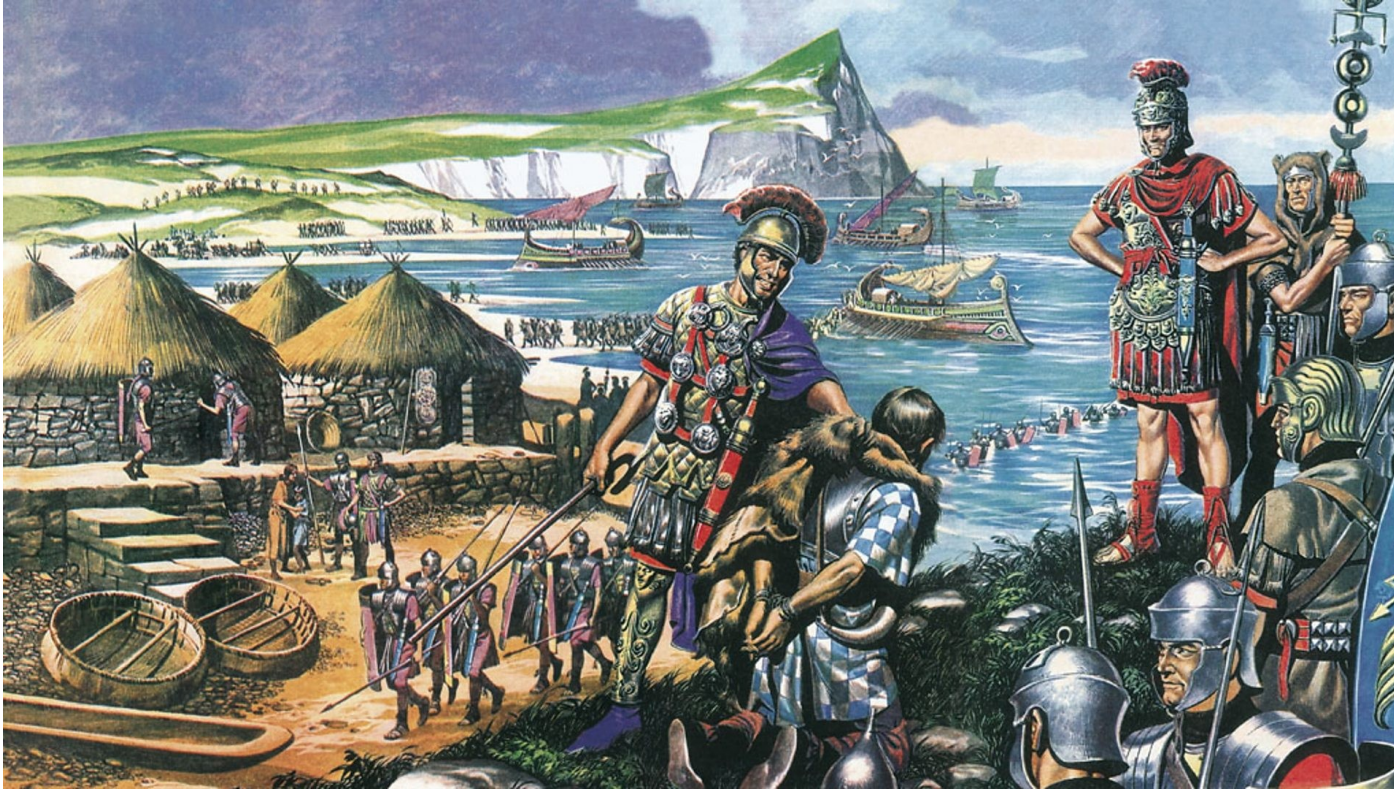


The Peopling of Britain



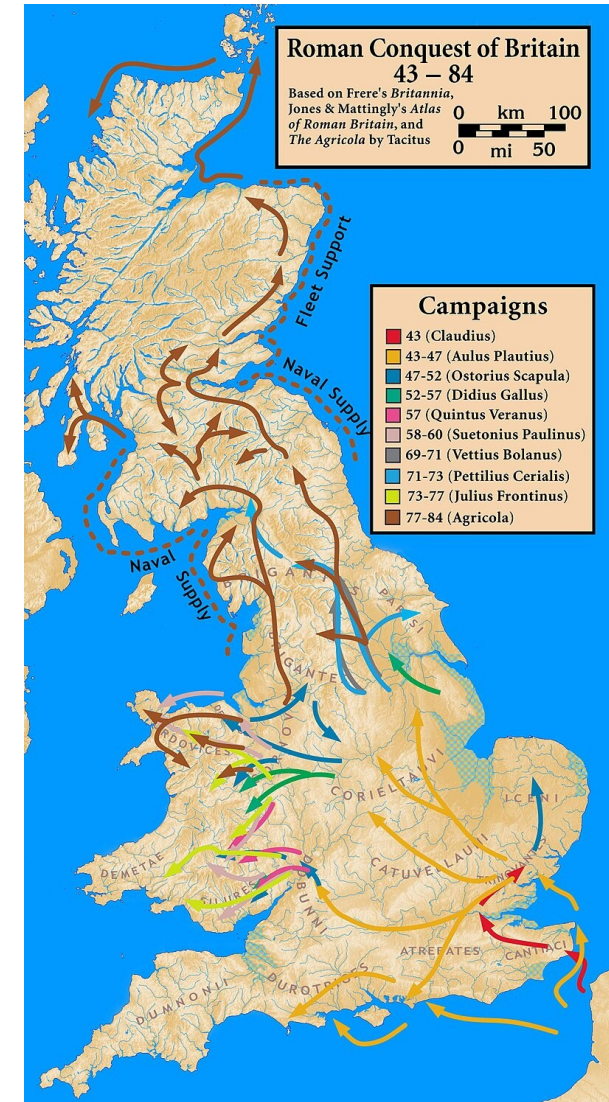
The Peopling of Britain

Roman Conquest



- 43 AD
- Aulus Plautius

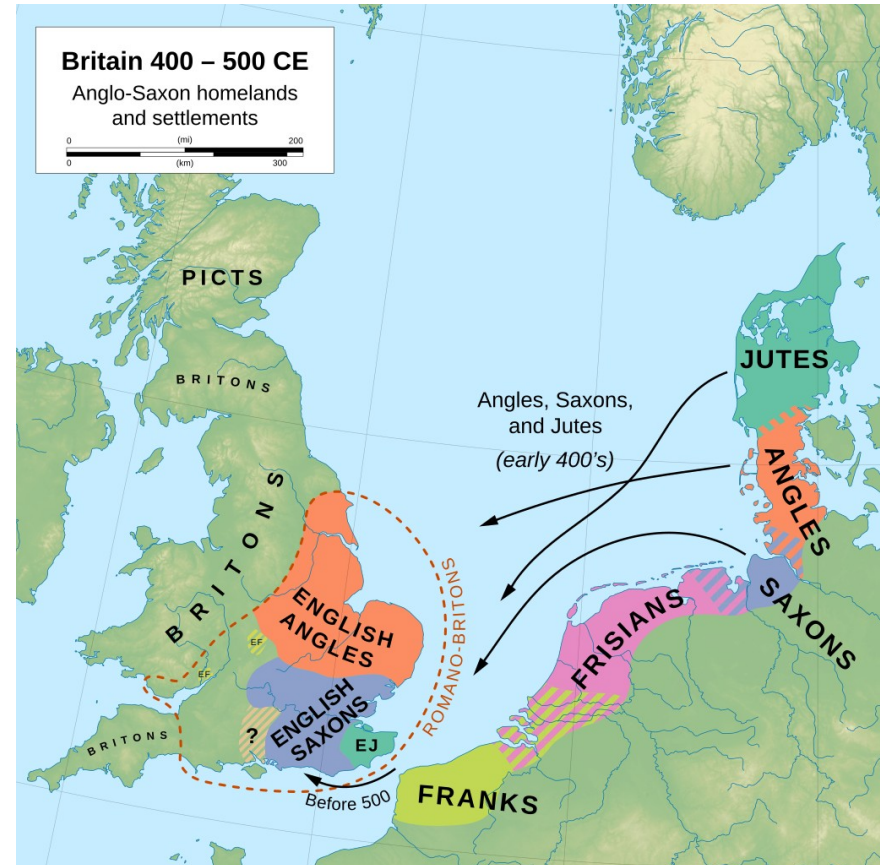
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The Peopling of Britain

The Angles

- Germanic Speaking peoples
- Started arriving during Roman occupation
- Continued past Roman occupation into the 800's.
- Settled Large Swaths of Eastern Britain
- Large Numbers
- Intermixed with Romano-British





The Peopling of Britain

The Saxons

- From Saxony (now Germany)
- Spoke Saxon
- Established settlements in Southern Britain
- Started Arriving From Roman period into the 700's
- Romans used Saxon mercenaries
- Established Kingdoms

The Peopling of Britain

Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms

- Kent
- Mercia
- Northumbria
- East Anglia
- Essex
- Sussex
- Wessex



Peopling of Britain

Viking Invasions

- 793 – Lindesfarne attacked by Vikings
- Mostly raiding at first
- Started settling after 865
- Danelaw established in 865
- Vikings colonized during this period
- King Cnut united all England
- King from 1016
- Also king of Denmark, Norway

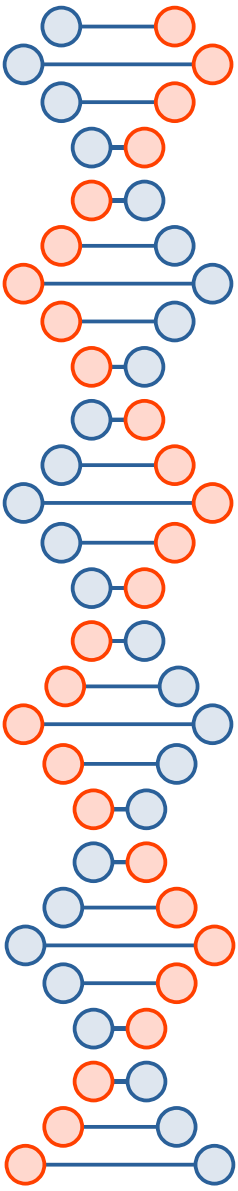


The Peopling of Britain

Norman Conquest

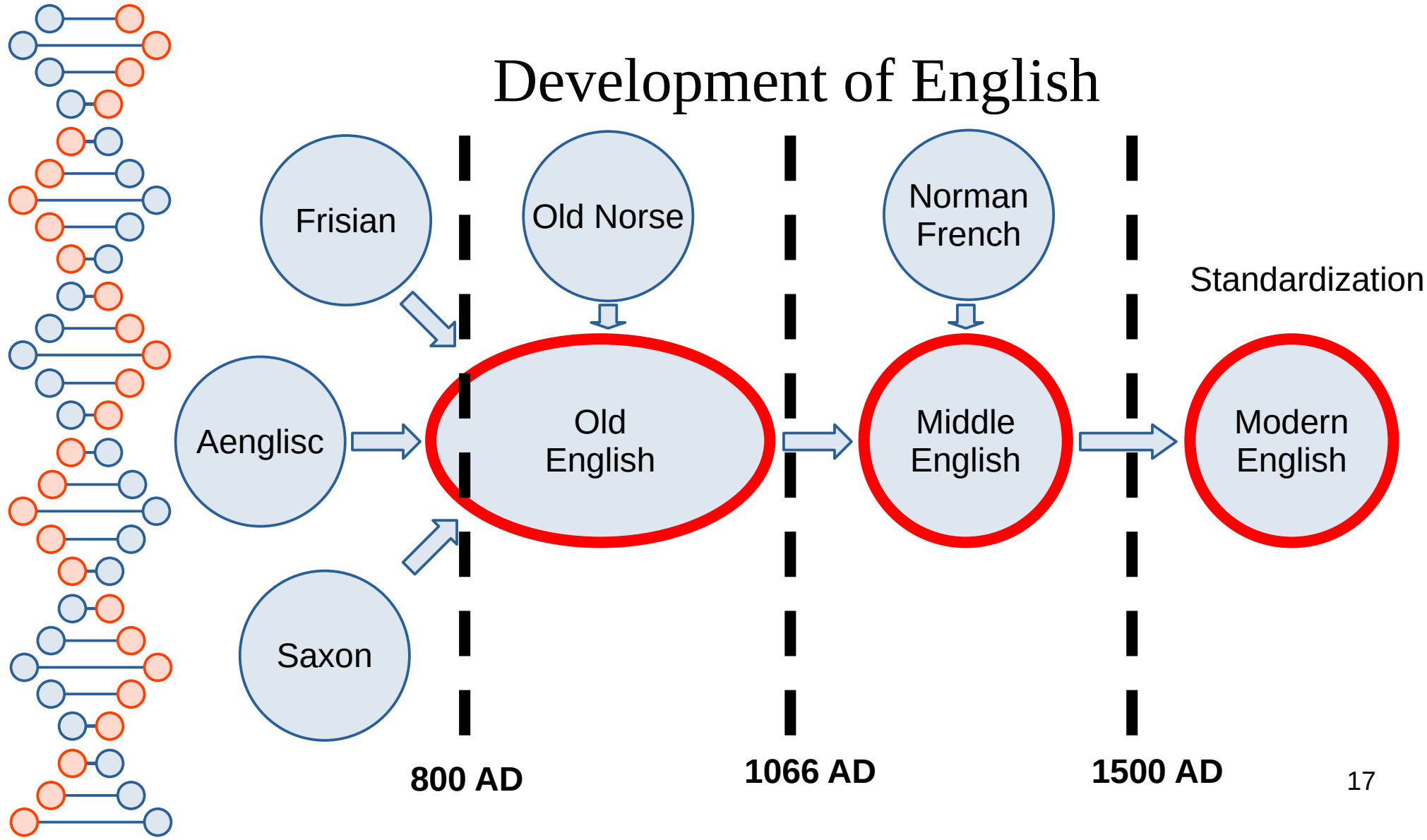
- 1066 Normans attacked
- Normans (also a viking people)
- William was King from 1028
- Normans spoke Norman French and Latin
- All legal work in England done in Norman and Latin for several hundred years afterward

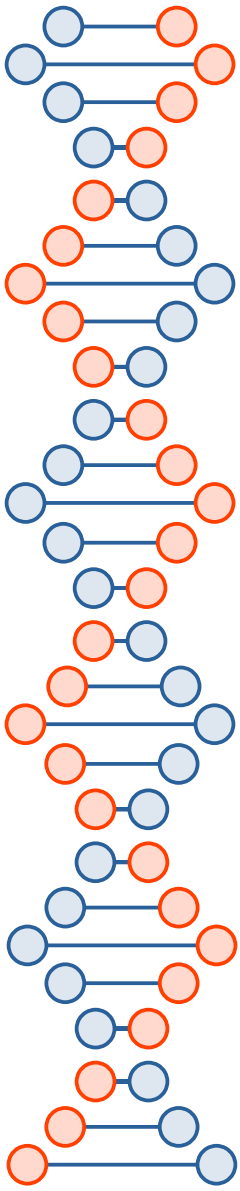




Development of English

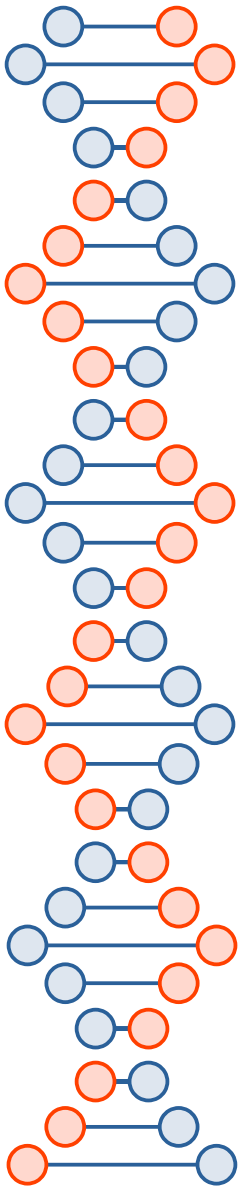
Development of English





Old English

- Mostly influenced from Anglo-Frisian, also Old Saxon
- A West Germanic Language
- If you spoke Old English, you could speak with Frisians
- Dominant Language until the Norman Conquest
- Very different from Modern English



Old English

- Beowulf is an old English Epic Poem
- Produced between 975 and 1025
- Set in Scandinavia in the 5th and 6th Centuries.

Here's what it sounded like in Old English

<Beowulf in Old English by Hillsdale College Professor of English Justin A. Jackson>

Old English

Hwæt, wē Gārdena in geārdagum
þēodcyninga þrym gefrūnon
hū ðā æþelingas ellen fremedon.

Oft Scyld Scēfing sceapena þrēatum,
monegum mægþum meodosetla oftēah,
eḡsode eorlas, syððan ærest wearð
fēasceaft funden, hē þæs frōfre ḡebād,
wēox under wolcnum weorðmyndum þāh
oð þæt him æḡhwylc þāra ymb sittendra
ofer hronrāde hýran scolde
gomban gýldan: þæt wæs gōd cyning.

Ðām eafera wæs æfter cenned
geong in geardum þone god sende
folce tō frōfre; fyrenðearfe ongeat,
þæt hīe ær drugon aldorlēase
lange hwīle. Him þæs liffrēa,
wuldres wealdend woroldāre forḡeaf:
Bēowulf wæs brēme (blæd wīde sprang)
Scyldes eafera Scedelandum in.

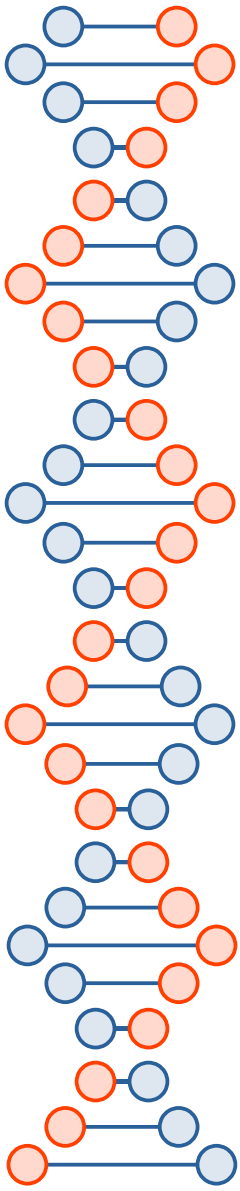
We have heard of the might of the great kings
of the Spear-Danes in days of yore,
how those princes did deeds of valor.

Often Scyld, son of Scef, deprived armies of foes,
many nations, of their mead-seats
and terrorized warriors, after he was first found
a wretched one; he got help for that,
grew up under the skies, prospered in honor,
until every one of his neighbors
over the whale-road had to obey him
and pay him tribute. That was a good king!
To him a son was afterwards born,
young among the dwellings, whom God sent
as a help to the people; he saw their terrible need,
how they had suffered, lordless
for a long time. For that reason the Lord of Life,
the Ruler of Glory, gave him worldly honor:
[Beowa] son of Scyld was renowned
(his fame spread far) throughout the Danish lands.

Old English

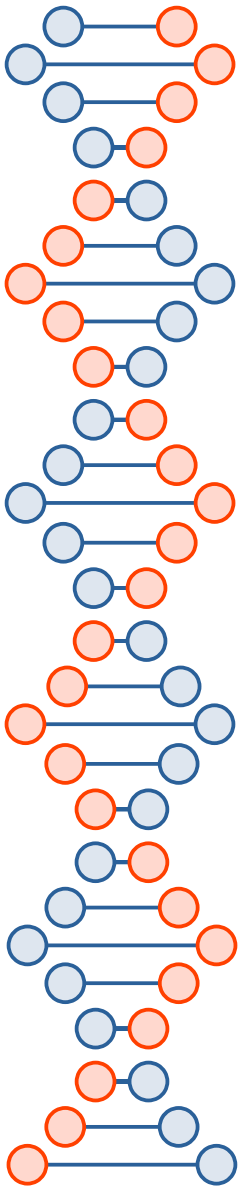
- Vikings Invade in the 800's
- Form a region in the North-East known as "The Danelaw"
- Old Norse introduced in The Danelaw region
- A new language which is a merging of Old English and Old Norse arises
- Lots of Old Norse features introduced into the language





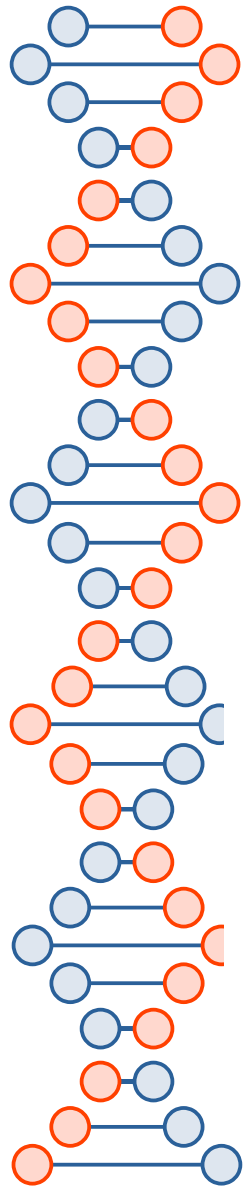
Old English

- With the Viking contact to Aenglisc, English has:
 - Simplified Grammar
 - Many Old Norse Words (at least 1000 words in basic usage)
- Old Norse Words (basic constituents of English):
 - They Them Their
 - Are, Have, Call, Hit, Take,
 - Egg, Wing, Bark, Root, sky, anger, die, ill, rotten, ugly
 - Leg, skin, bag, ball, knife,



Middle English

- 1066 – Norman Invasion/Conquest
- Brought Norman French (not exactly French)
- Had many differences originating in Scandinavian
- Norman French and Latin become official languages
- English was not used in government
- Remained common until the 1500's
- About Half of English words comes from Norman French



Middle English

Chaucer's English

- Chaucer (1343-1400)
- Canterbury Tales

*'Wepyng and waylyng, care
and oother sorwe*

*I knowe ynogh, on even and a-
morwe,'*

*Quod the Marchant, 'and so
doon oother mo*

That wedded been. ^[12]

'we:piŋg and 'wailiŋg ||
'ka:r_ and 'o:ðær 'sɔrwə ||

i: 'knɔu i 'no:x || ɔn 'ɛ:vən and
a'mɔrwə ||

'kwɔd ðə 'mɑrtʃənt || and 'sɔ:
'do:n 'o:ðær 'mɔ: ||

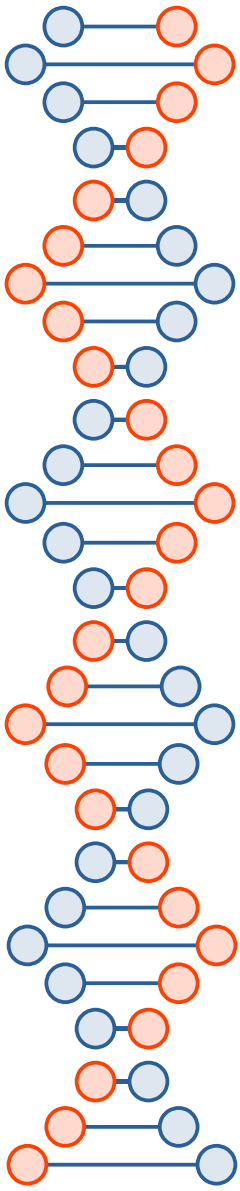
ðæt 'wɛddəd 'be:n || ^[13]

'Weeping and wailing, care
and other sorrow

I know enough, in the evening
and in the morning,'

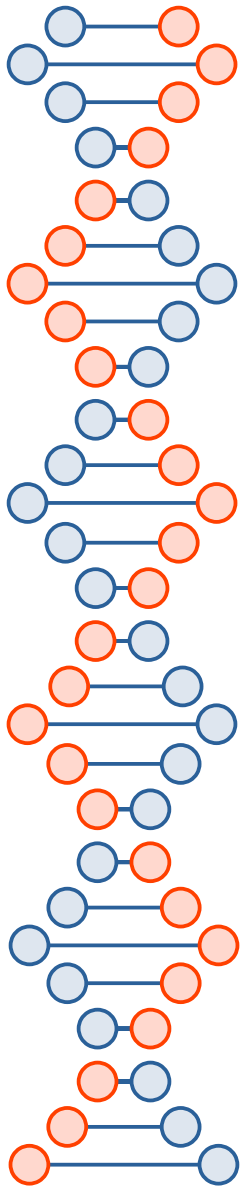
said the Merchant, 'and so do
many others

who have been married.'



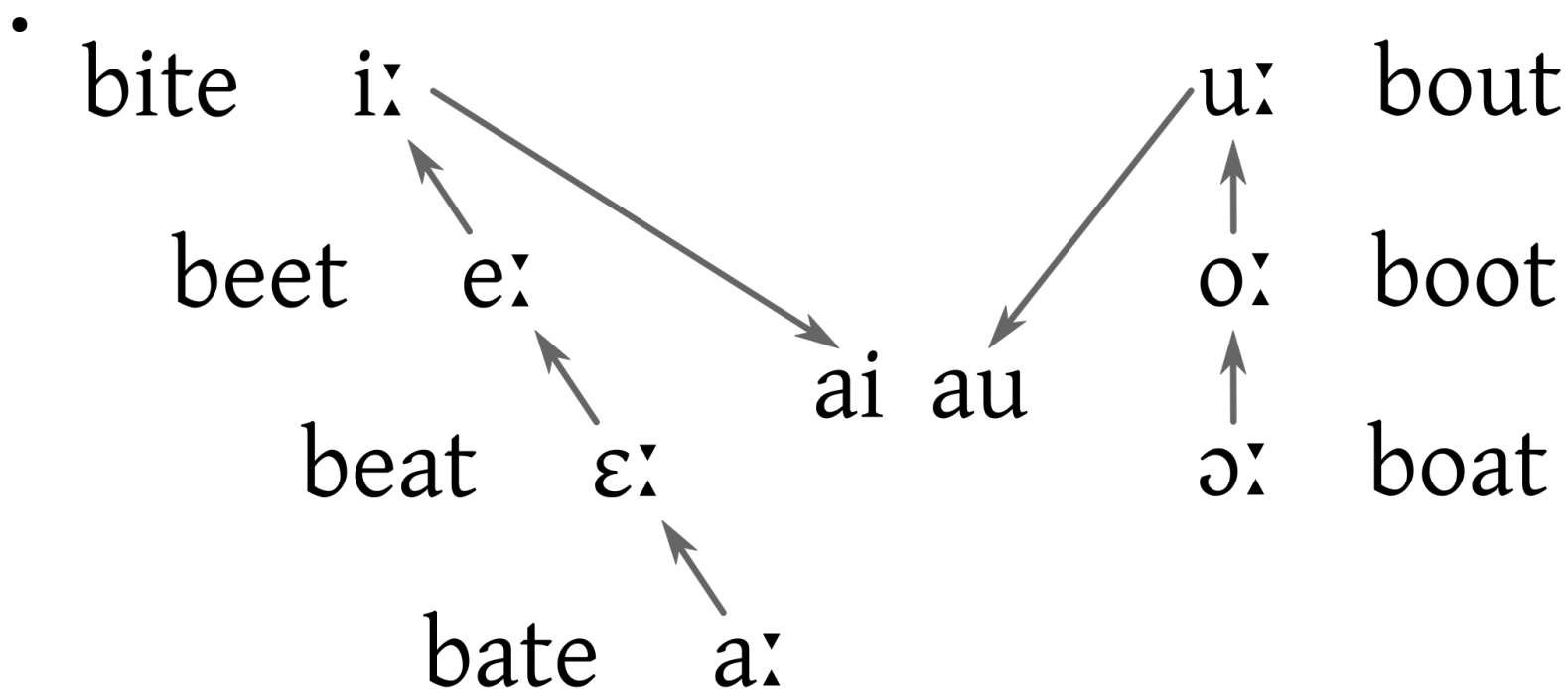
Middle English

- Norman Words in English
 - Government and social class
(revenue, authority, realm, duke, count, marquis, servant, peasant)
 - Church (religion, sermon, prayer, abbey, saint, faith, pray, convent, cloister)
 - Law (justice, crime, jury, pardon, indict, arrest, felon, evidence)
 - War (army, navy, battle, garrison, captain, sergeant, combat, defence)
 - Fashion (gown, robe, frock, collar, satin, crystal, diamond, coat, embroidery)
 - Food (feast, taste, mackerel, salmon, bacon, fry, mince, plate, goblet)
 - Learning and medicine
(paper, preface, study, logic, surgeon, anatomy, stomach, remedy, poison)
 -

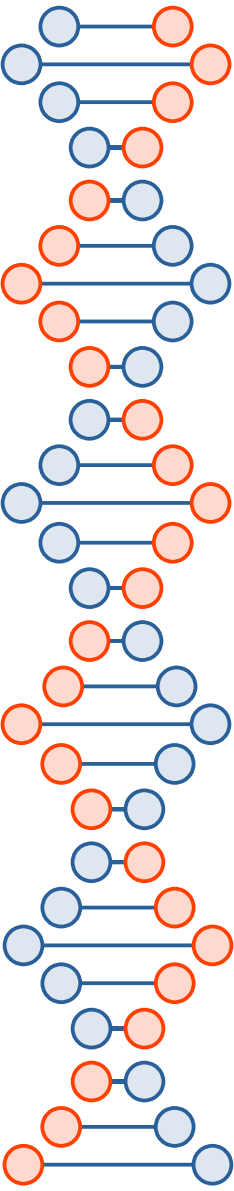


Modern English

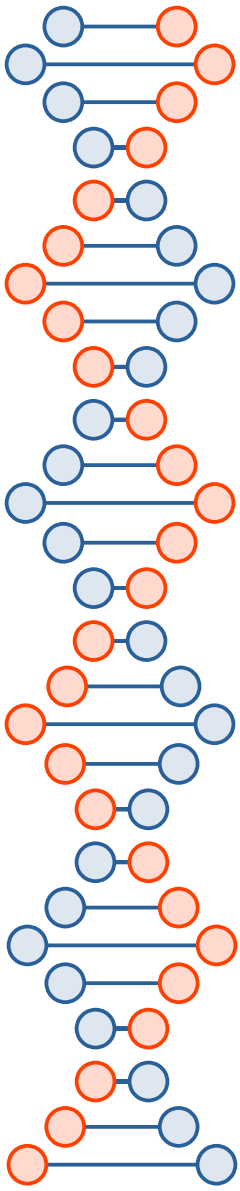
- In the 1400's, there was The Great Vowel Shift



Modern English

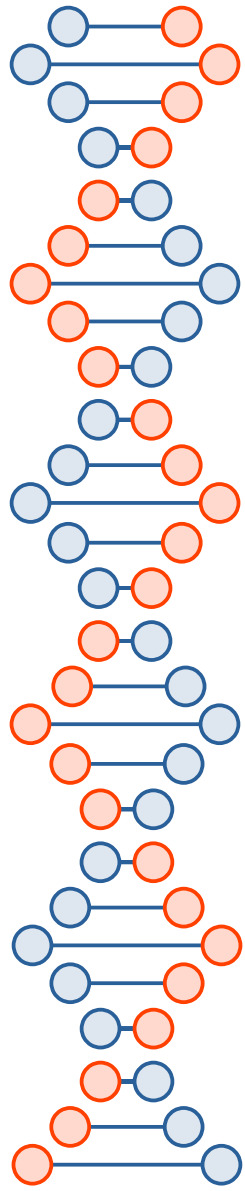
- 
- Until 1430 Scribes wrote official documents only in Norman French or Latin
 - Chancery Standard established for caligraphy and spelling

<i>CHANCERY STANDARD</i>	<i>CHAUCER (London dialect)</i>
Shall	Schal
Such	Swich
Give	Yeve
Not	Nat
Land	Lond
Should	Schulde



Modern English

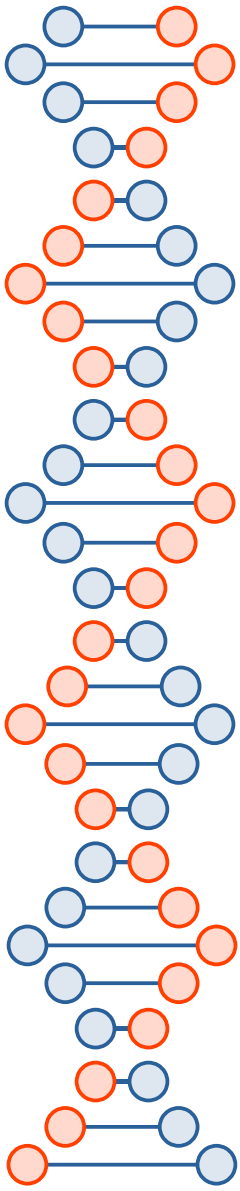
- In the 1500's, many regions of Britain could not understand each other
- Regional Dialects were incomprehensible
- No spelling standardization
- No grammar standardization
- Standardization was established by several laws and regulations



Modern English

“And specyally he axyed after eggys. And the good wyf answerde that she coude speke no frenshe. And the marchaunt was angry for he also coude speke no frenshe but wold haue hadde egges and she understode hym not. And thenne at laste a nother sayd that he wolde haue eyren. Then the good wyf sayd that she understood hym wel.”

William Caxton (prologue to *Eneydos* by Virgil) 1490



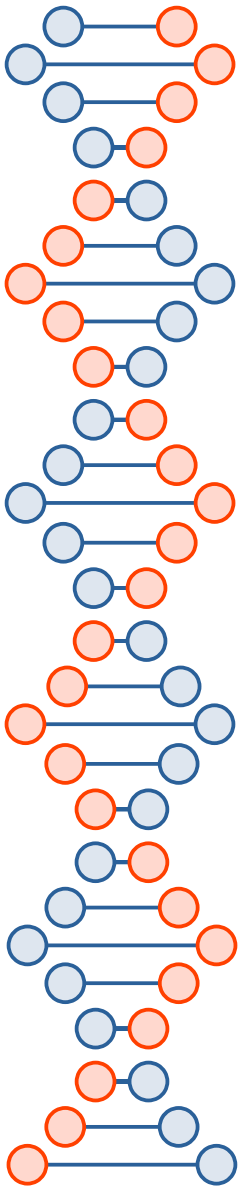
Modern English

Southern Dialect (Aenglisc, Saxon, Frisian)

Hath, doth, giveth, taketh, maketh, speaketh

Northern Dialect (Old Norse)

Has, does, gives, takes, makes, speaks



Modern English

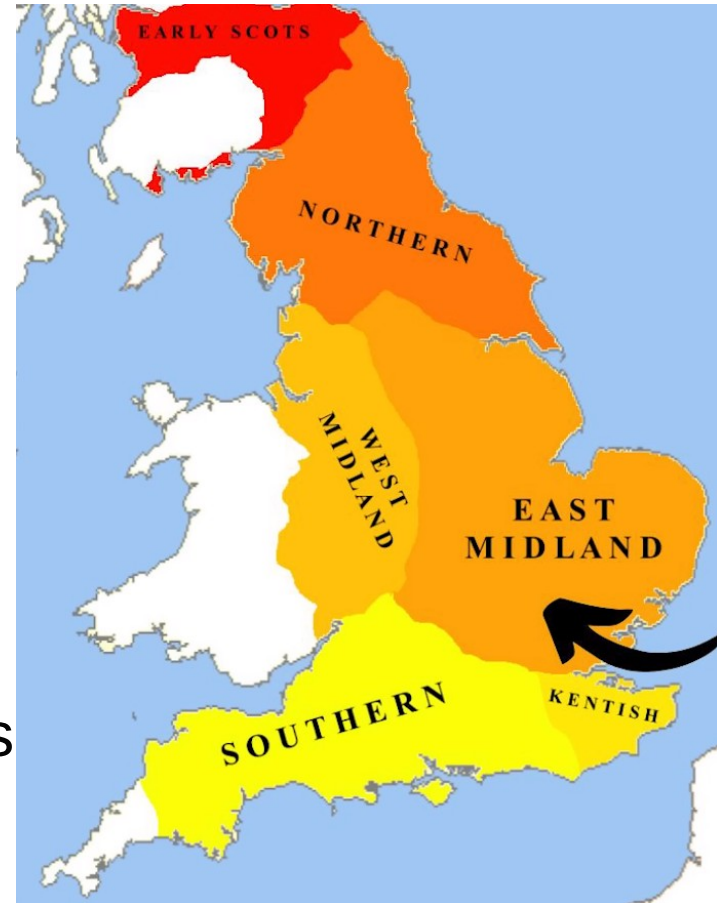
Middle English plural pronouns

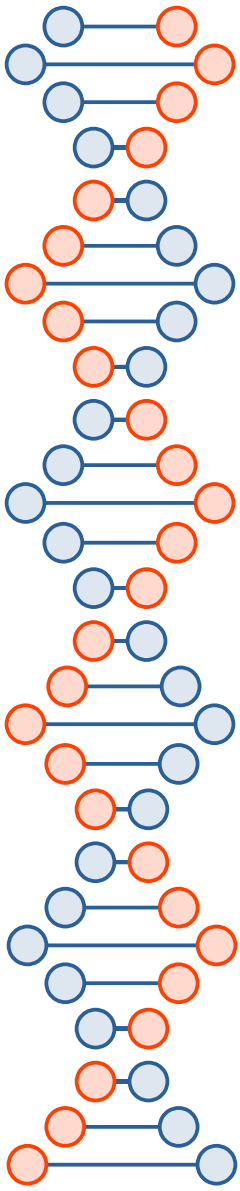
<i>Midlands/South (from Old English)</i>	<i>Northern (from Old Norse)</i>
He /heɪ/, They (Chaucer c1390)	They
Hem	Them
Hir(e) , here	Their

*Chaucer also used “Hire” as a gender neutral pronoun (meaning his/her)

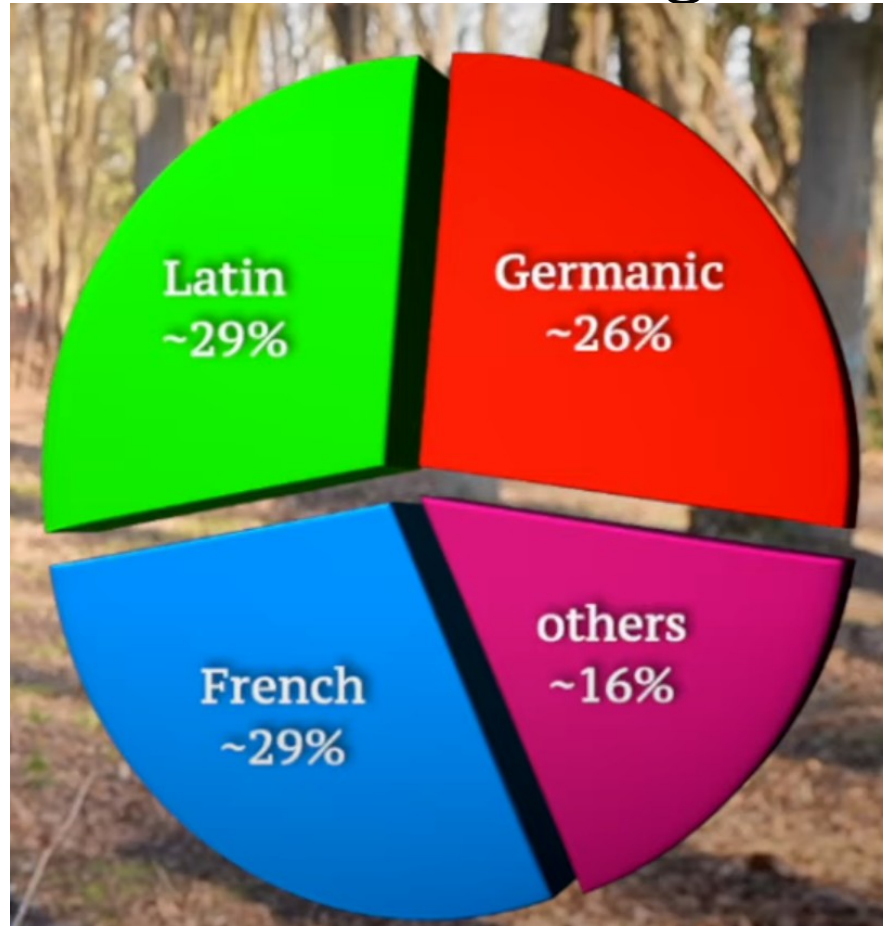
Modern English

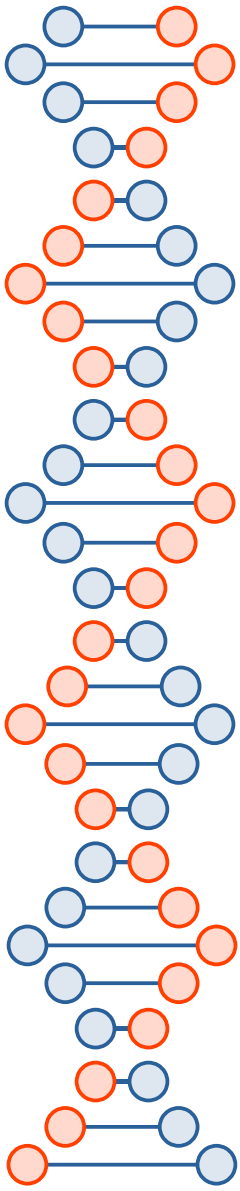
- East Midlands English became the standard
- Henry V (1386-1422) spoke this dialect
- He was the first king to start writing in English
- He allowed English to be used in common legal documents
- The Chancery allowed documents to be written in East Midlands Dialect





Modern English



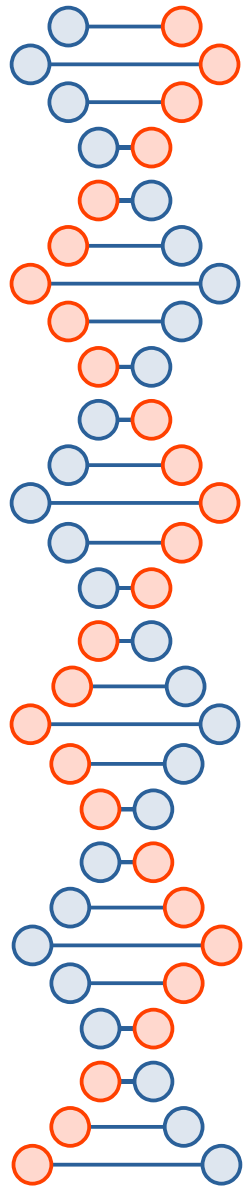


Modern English

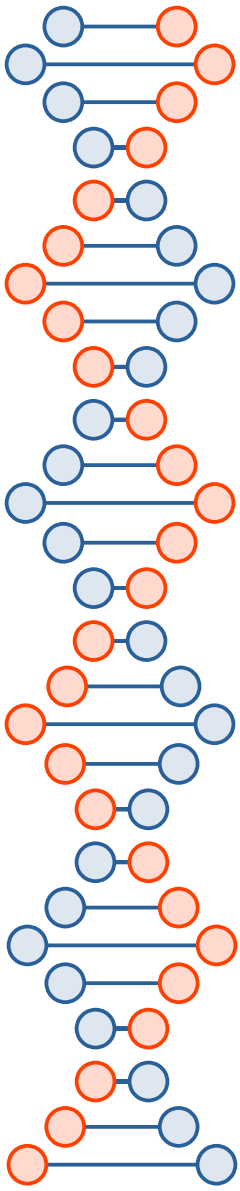
Britain continued their standardization of English different from the standardization in the US.

Pronunciations and Spelling diverged some
(rotic R's : Mother, Bird, Murder)

Modern British English and American English are very aligned, but differ (obviously) yet still mutually understandable



The End



Sources

- Text

- English language [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language]
- Old English [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_English]
- Middle English [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English]
- Modern English [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_English]
- Anglo-Saxon settlement of Britain [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxon_settlement_of_Britain]

- Videos

- How did East Midland English Become the Standard Across the World? [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SKfp4wrvZys>]
- VIKING INFLUENCE on the English Language!
[<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CDAU3TpunwM>]
- From Old English to Middle English: The effects of language contact [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsfcOpQjfE0>]